Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1802. [No. 634.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

Dec. 24.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 24. Vendue-Master.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. George N. Lyles, on Fairfax street, in the town of Alexandria, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, DRY GOODS, JAPANED WARE and GROCERIES, and daily expect a complete assortment of CASTINGS, which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash, Flour or Tobacco.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON & Co.

N. B. They will also transact business on commission, and take the liberty of acquainting those who may favour them with their confidence, that they will endeavour to merit the trust reposed in them, by a faithful attention to their interest.

Nov. 23. d

Just received,
A few boxes fresh LEMONS, LIMES and sweet ORANGES.
ALSO,
Filberts, English Walnuts and Almonds, of an excellent quality.
JOSEPH DYSON.

Just received and for Sale, by the Subscriber,

Rose Blankets, 6-4 to 10,
Red, green and blue bocking Baize,
Swansdown,
Lionskin coatings twilled,
Velveteen, very fine
Razors,
Backgamon Boards, complete,
Rouge, all sorts,
Ivory Combs, all sizes,
Corkscrews, newest sort,
Tooth Brushes,
Milk of Roses,
Assorted Essences,
Snuffer Trays, newest fashions,
Shaving Boxes,
The best London Blacking,
Packwood's Strops & Paste,
Combs, of all dementions,
Red Sealing Wax,
Powder Horns, 4, 8, 12, 16 oz.
Shaving Brushes,
Powder Bags,
Net Night Caps,
Steel Snuffers,
Plate Brushes,
Shoe Strings,
Queen's Garters,
Silk Purses,
Do Watch Chains,
Powder Knives,
Spanish Wool,
Nutmeg Graters,
Gilt & black Sleeve Buttons,
Court Plaster,
Bodkins,
Watch Keys,
Black & red Lead Pencils,
Suspenders, low & high priced,

With a most elegant Assortment of the Derbyshire Spar in sugar basons, Cream Euir, Egg Cups, &c. &c.

Likewise, for Sale,

MUFFS & TIPPETS,
With an elegant assortment of
Fur Trimmings,

Black Bear, Silver Bear, Cross Fox, Red Fox, Russian White Fox, Canadian Martin, Martin Throate, Peruvian Martin Spanish Cherchello, black Russia Jenet, Silver Wolfe, do. Fox, do. Angola, Orange Angola; sable, silver gray, black spotted, ladies' Mocosons.

—ALSO—

A few doz. of WADDING.

The above goods have all been manufactured within three months; they are of the newest fashions and at the most reduced prices, at the store at col. Gilpin's dwelling-house, on King street.

THOMAS P. PEARCE.

N. B. The highest price given for all kinds of Furs.

Dec. 23. d3teotf

Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber,

40 bbls. prime Boston B E E F
JANNEY & PATON.

December 6.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

HAVE received a considerable addition to their assortment per the Industry, capt. M'Kinzie, from London.

Nov. 2. d

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Has received by the Brutus, from Liverpool, an assortment of

FALL GOODS.

He has also on hand,

A choice parcel of Grenada Rum, Liverpool fine Salt, bottled London Brown Stout, Porter in casks, 6 doz. each old, Port Wine in bottles, a ton of Sheathing Paper and a quantity of Grindstones.

Oct. 15. d

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Has just received, & will sell low

16 pipes Hol. Gin, 1st, 2d & 4th proof,
8 do. Barcelona Brandy, 4th do.
1 do. French do. do.
7 bales Russia Sheeting,
100 pieces Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
10 Bales India Cotton
60 boxes fresh Raisins.

Dec. 15. d

JAMES WILSON,

Has received, by the Industry, from London, an extensive Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be offered for Sale immediately, by the piece or package.

Also, by the above Vessel,

Seven pipes and 18 hhds. genuine old Port Wine, two years in bottles.

Nov. 1. d

Just received and for SALE or barter for FLOUR or TOBACCO, by

Thomas L. Washington & Co.

Four pipes of four & an half years old
LONDON MARKET
MADEIRA WINE.

December 8. dtf

For SALE, by

WM. HARTSHORNE,

Two pipes London market Madeira WINE, four years old.

12th Mo. 7th, 1802. d

B E E F.

A few barrels of good BEEF (lately acked) just received and for sale by
BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

October 14 d

For Freight or Charter
To LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
Governor Strong,
Capt. CHOATE.

She is 450 hhds. burthen; will be ready to take a cargo on board in the course of a fortnight.

Liberal advances made on consignment per this ship to Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Dec. 21. d

I have just received, six pipes of

London particular MADEIRA

Five years old, and which I now offer for sale,

WM. HODGSON.

Dec. 17. d

FOR SALE,

On the 3d day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Mr. Anderson's Mill on Dogue run in the county of Fairfax, the residue of the personal estate of the late General George Washington, yet unsold,

CONSISTING OF

Forty-five MULES, upwards of thirty OXEN, and a variety of plantation utensils, Waggons, Carts, Blacksmith's Tools, &c. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved Sureties.

At the same time will be hired, during the the life of Mrs. FRENCH,

Forty or Fifty NEGROES.

The Executors will let, for the term of one two or three years,

A THREE STORY
BRICK HOUSE,

In the city of Washington, situated near the capitol, and adjoining the house now occupied by General Dearborne.—The tenant to be at liberty to erect upon the premises, such necessary and permanent out houses and improvements as he may think proper, provided the value thereof does not exceed one years rent, from which it will be deducted. For terms apply to Mr. Richard Forrest, in the city of Washington, or to Lawrence Lewis of Fairfax county.

THE EXECUTORS.

December 6. dds

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of James Patton & James Dykes having expired—those indebted to said concern are requested to make payment and those having claims are desired to bring them forward for settlement.

JAMES PATTON,
JAMES DYKES.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber at the Warehouse which the above concern occupied,

10 Hhds of ALLUM,

of the first quality from 5 to 7 cwt. each.

☞ Wanted to purchase for cash, a few thusand bushels of WHEAT, and ninety shares of Columbia bank stock.

JAMES PATTON.

Nov. 22. d

To HIRE for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO BOY,
About 18 Years of Age.
Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 27. d3t

FOR SALE,

Twenty-five quarter casks SHERRY WINE, 3 years old, and 10 bags Cotton of good quality, will be sold low by the cask or bag.

ALEX. HENDERSON and Co.
Who have for sale,
BILLS on BRISTOL,
payable in London.

Dec. 27. d3t.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and for sale,

One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

500 lbs. of hackled Flax of a good quality,
Fresh Muscadel and Bloom Raisins in boxes and jars,
Cinnamon, fresh Lemons,
Apples by the barrel or smaller quantity.

He has still on hand,

A few boxes of Portugal ONIONS of an uncommon size.

He wishes to sell

His property opposite George Taylor's, Esq. Any person inclined to purchase may have it on moderate terms. Apply as above.

Dec. 27. d

Freight Wanted,

For the SCHOONER
FAIR TRADER,
Capt. DAGGETT.

This is a new, burthensome vessel, carries 1000 barrels, and sails well. A freight for the West-Indies or Europe will be taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Dec. 13. d

WM. HARTSHORNE,

Has for Sale at his store on Col. Hooe's Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Madeira Wine, four years old,
1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter
1000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, first quality,
15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn,
18 Tons Philad. do.
First quality Brown Sugar by the hogshead and barrel,
Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the hogshead and barrel, part in loaves not more than 6 lbs. each,
Plaister of Paris by the ton or bushel,
Tobacco in kegs,
A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,
Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each,

For Sale, or Rent,

A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax, Wilkes, Prince and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,

A three story Brick House, on King, near Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given at his mill.

Dec. 18. d

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Anniseed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyson skin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, consisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Hankercheifs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Alexandria, Dec. 28.

ST. JOHN's DAY.

In commemoration of the Anniversary of ST. JOHN, *the Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, of Ancient York Masons, assembled at their New Lodge Room, in the town of Alexandria, and it being the first time of their meeting on that day, in an edifice of their own, the following* ADDRESS *was delivered to them from the Chair.*

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RESPECTED BRETHREN,

THIS DAY being particularly set apart among Masons, for commemorating the virtues of the Holy Saint, we profess to adore, it is with mutual congratulations we find ourselves, for the first time, celebrating this day in an edifice of our own; commodious and respectable, and erected by the voluntary contributions of the Members of this Lodge; from such united liberality, we may reasonably calculate that it has been intended for the best of purposes, and that those entitled to the benefits of Masonry, will feel the hand of charity, sparing from the just labors of the mid-day sun, those comforts which pass in secret, and warm the heart of the depressed. It being one of our ancient customs, when a new Hall is dedicated to Masonry, to pay due respect to the event, I could wish a brother had been found in the chair, who would have done the subject more credit than I can; but with such information as I possess, I shall offer a few observations to the brethren, begging that they will receive it, as it is intended, for the good of the craft.

The Lodge, when revealed to an entering Mason, discovers to him a representation of the world, in which, from the wonders of nature, we are led to contemplate her great original, and worship him for his mighty works; and we are, thereby, also moved to exercise those moral and social virtues which become mankind, as the servants of the great architect of the world, and to consider a Mason's Hall as dedicated to virtue, charity, and universal benevolence.

Every brother should use his exertions in cultivating that regard among Masons, which is obvious to every one. Peace and decorum are indispensable duties in a Lodge; all the fire of resentment and remembrance of injuries should be forgotten, and that cordiality ought to be warm among us, which brings with it cheerfulness and content; without a suspicion of being betrayed in our words, or censured in the openness of our actions, our mirth here is undisguised, is governed by prudence, tempered with love and cloathed in charity—no malicious mind warps innocent expressions to wicked constructions, or interprets unmeaning jests, into sarcasms or satires; and those, my brethren, are not the offspring of control or the issue of authority, but a voluntary conduct which every good Mason adopts. While the bible continues to be the unerring standard of our faith; while the square is employed for the noble purpose of correcting and improving our hearts; while the compass circumscribes our affections within their due bounds and direct them to their proper objects; while the ancient land-marks of the order are duly and truly observed; while weakness, idiotism, atheism and prophanity, and every kind of licentious principle, is entirely excluded from our masonic associations, sure we may be permitted to feel and boast ourselves brothers, of the amiable character which we this day celebrate? Our hearts yield the honor to his memory which our tongues are incapable of expressing. Such was the character of St. John the Evangalist, that we may truly say, he drank largely of the effusions of the divine spirit; he inculcated the christian virtues, teaching faith and hope, and, above all, charity; he was, in truth, a 'Free and accepted Mason', for we have accepted him in the utmost freedom of our hearts; and the corner stone of our sublime edifice bears the impressions of his well tempered and well exerted chissel. The sublime arch of philanthropy, supported by the firm pillar of strength, and ornamented by the beauties of undeviating affection, was by our venerable brother and patron, established on the broad basis of universal affection; such have been the exertions of him whom we delight to honor—called from labor to refreshment, we advance into the field of speculation to contemplate the exterior of the masonic superstructure, to view with delight the proportions which connect this vast fabric, and to bend the knee, in humble adoration of him who sways the sceptre of supreme and eternal right. I might here have mentioned the authorities upon which we date the commencement of our order; but it is sufficient to say, that our worthy masonic establishment is found to have commenced with time; and it is known to you, my brethren, that there is as great difference between nominal privileges and real privileges, between nominal distinctions and real honors, as between professional free masonry and the practice of it. By many traditional and historical accounts, the antiquity of free masonry is carried back as early as the building of Solomon's temple. Men, my brethren, who can read the propensities and properties of a Mason's heart, may very well be excused for supposing the principles of benevolence to have originated in the resources of wisdom. From the creation, says a celebrated masonic writer, ever since symetry began and harmony has displayed her charms, our order has had a being, in testimony of which those valuable records which remain in the archives of masonry, furnish abundant proof. From this early period, then, we trace the progress and improvements of the masonic institution, commencing with the year of light, or five thousand eight hundred and two years ago.

Masonry is a branch of architecture consisting in the art of hewing or squaring of stones, and cutting them level or perpendicular for the uses of building; most of the authorities of architecture mention seven kinds of masonry: Three of hewed stone, viz. that in the form of a net—that in binding, and that called Greek Masonry—and three of unhewed stone, viz. that of an equal course, that of an unequal course, and that filled up in the middle; the seventh was a composition of all the rest, the perfect number seven with the various appellations affixed to each number, the division of architecture into three general kinds; civil, military, and naval*. In the first division of which, there being the five established orders, Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite, prove the system of proportions in mechanical architecture and operative masonry, to be but the semblance & profile transcript of speculative masonry, which is its ancient and original architype.

In the earliest state of society, man wild and uncultivated, rude and unpolished, haunted the lonely stream that winds its course among the broken cliffs and projecting mountains; here he sheltered himself from the inclement vicissitudes of seasons, and feasted on the delights of animal gratification, an unsatisfactory and precarious existence. Such were the enjoyments of unsocial man.

It was then the genius of masonry arose, girded with the starry zone of truth, wearing the sandals of justice, with the arm of fortitude extending the palm of charity, and vested in all the excelling virtues of humanity. Then man became civilized, societies were formed, science promoted! Affections extended, virtue honored, peace cultivated! Friendship preserved, and all the tender charities of life mutually interchanged for the great advantage of all. These are the blessings of an institution designed by wisdom, founded on the strength of benevolence, and ornamented with the beauties of brotherly love and charity. This is the reason why men in every age, have availed themselves of the privileges attached to the order; and the best reason why its principles have been preserved pure amid the conflicting and complicated commotions of the world.

It will be needless to remind you of the improvements in ancient or modern operative architecture, though there is a large field for discussion, rising in perspective. Between the massy Tuscan column and the highly ornamented Composite, we make no pretensions beyond moral speculative masonry; our tools and implements of architecture are selected by the fraternity as the most expressive symbols to impress the mind with wise and serious truths, and we are informed that "thus thro" a succession of ages are transmitted unimpaired the excellent tenets of our ancient & honorable institution†. To the west stands our Doric column, on it rest the plumb, square and level, under which is inscribed strength, it being the great support of the masonic edifice.

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* *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.*
† *Mason's Monitor.*

We have elevated our Ionic pillar in the south; it is ornamented with beauty, on this is the gage, the gavel, and the glass—its capital is wrought with curious ornaments, of lily, net work and pomegranates; manifesting the peace, unity and plenty which surround it. In the east appears our majestic Corinthian, on the vase of the capital is engraven wisdom, here is suspended the square to which are attached the various implements of masonry, demonstrative of the equity of a good Mason's heart, and the multiplicity of incentives which excite to various actions. These are improvements which are essential to us as Masons, for we hold ourselves morally responsible to him who holds the reins of the universe in his hands, to subdue the passions, act upon the square, keep a tongue of good report, maintain secrecy and practice charity—we profess brotherly love, relief and truth; and our wishes are, that our theory and practice may never suffer the amputating knife of dissention to pass between them. We might here enumerate the many distinguished patrons of masonry, both of ancient and modern times; but suffice it to say, they have been among the most exalted characters that tradition affords—for of a late date, and in our own country, we boast as a brother that highly honored character GEORGE WASHINGTON; and it ought always to be fresh in the minds of you, my brethren, that the charter under which we now assemble, bears the name of that illustrious brother, and that he once filled the chair and presided over this particular Lodge—but, alas! while we revive his memory, our hearts chill, and the pulse beats languid; for he is no more—he moulders in the dust—but the Cassia Sprig shall never wilter on his tomb—no, never! But watered by the tears of respectful tenderness, and grateful recollection, shall, like his virtues, bloom in eternal green.

Sure, of all earthly blessings, friendship must be one of the most invaluable, and where was friendship ever cultivated with that care and circumspection, with that affectionate regard, tender sympathy, generous esteem, and grateful affection, as is the visible effects of our friendship; both in our associations, and when we are abroad in the world; in all our connection, and more especially, and above all, when we are engaged in discharging the duties of Domestic Love.

Benevolence softens the brow of scowling austerity; renewing the generous and vigorous propensities of the soul; which with lively intelligence aggrandize every feature of the countenance—by its influence the ties of relationship are drawn closer, and the bond of humanity is more strongly connected with the cement of perpetual affection.

Benevolence is the parent of friendship: it is this spirit of benevolent and disinterested friendship; and it is this generous spirit only, which can sacrifice every personal and party interest to the general good; it is this spirit only, that can comprehend the moral harmonies and proportions of nature! And may such a spirit ever occupy the bosom, and actuate the feelings of a Brother Mason.

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ALEXANDRIA LODGE, No. 22.
December 26, 5802.

RESOLVED, *That the thanks of the Lodge be tendered to our Worshipful Master, Brother* G. DENEALE, *for his very handsome and appropriate address delivered this day from the Chair, and that he be requested to permit the same to be printed, and a copy entered on the journals.*

WM. PATON, Jun. *Sec'ry.*

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE

Communication of the

PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Made the 15th day of December, 1802.
(Continued.)

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Extract of a letter from Richard O'Brien Esq. Consul of the U. States of America at Algiers, to the Secretary of state, dated at Algiers, 14th June, 1802.

"On the evening of the 10th inst. arrived here two Tripoline corsairs, and this morning they sailed for the coast of Spain, in search of Ameriean and Swedes. These two corsairs are two row-gallies, with three lateen sails, each having four guns. One a crew of forty men, the other of thirty five. They are well calculated for rowing and boarding vessels in calms, or light winds. They say they are about twenty days from Tripoli, sailed with three others; and those two has coasted it down the Barbary coast to Algiers."

"26 June. This morning at 6 A. M. entered the port of Algiers, a Tripoline corsair, and with her the American brig Franklin, captain Morris, of Philadelphia, with his crew, nine persons in chains, on board the Tripoline corsair. The Tripoline corsair had her colours flying at each mast head, and kept firing guns. The same time, under her prow was hoisted the American flag reversed—all this I have seen with my own eyes. On this I went to the marine, to the general and minister for foreign affairs: told him, that as the treaty of the United States with Tripoli was under the guarantee of this regency, that if the Dey had not power or influence over the government or Bashaw of Tripoli; that the Dey had it now in his power, and in his port, and under the eyes of the city, to do me the justice that he had pledged the faith and honor of the regency to do; that I demanded in the name of the U. States, the American brig and cargo, and crew, of this government; that all was in their port with the Tripoline corsair, that had been supplied here from the 10th to the 14th of June, with all her wants, which enabled her to proceed to sea, and capture Americans.

To this he answered that the Regency's guarantee was intended to be as a mediator, but not to use force; that now the guarantee could not much be talked of: that the United States had sent frigates to blockade Tripoli; and taken last year a Tripoline corsair and crew, and let them go. If we had brought them to Algiers, and given them up to the Dey; that he would again settle our affairs with Tripoli with a little money or expence. To this I answered, that the Regency had been repeatedly solicited to use their influence before that hostilities had commenced; that when Algiers had any business of their own, it was respected by Tripoli; but when any affairs of the United States, I was told that Algiers had not power to command the government of Tripoli to act contrary to its interests; that timed indeed would the United States be, knowing for eight months before it happened, that Tripoli intended a war of plunder on our commerce; that we depended on this Regency's guarantee, but to give a greater security, we sent three frigates, to shew our moderation, we let go the Tripoline corsair and crew, that this circumstance the Regency well knew of. Finally, he told me he could do nothing without first receiving the Dey's orders; that he would do in my favour all in his power. I had known that this said marine minister had encouraged the Tripolines from the 10th to the 14th of June, that if they took any prizes they might bring them into the ports of this Regency, and dispose of them."

"I declared publicly that the regency's conduct this day was a breach of faith, and of the treaty which they had made and guaranteed to the United States. I next went to the prime minister, had stated to him every thing as I had to the marine minister, he observed if the American frigates was not blackading Tripoli, that Algiers would give up the American brig, cargo and crew, and send the corsairs of Tripoli out of their ports. That two years past, the Portuguese took an Algerine corsair, that the Bashaw of Tripoli had got from the Portuguese, the corsair and crew, and sent both as a present to the Dey, that this great favor to Algiers would be badly repaid by Algiers taking from the Tripolines the American cargo, brig and crew, that our colours being reversed, was a custom of war, that our corsairs could do the same by Tripoli when we to took any of their vessels. I told him the favour rendered by Tripoli to Algiers had nothing to do with their guarantee of the treaty of the U. States. That I demanded what was in the power of the regency to perform, and would not forget any service he would render me on this occasion."

"On the morning of the 27th June I went again to the minister of the marine, who informed me, that he had stated to the Dey the chief of what I had said to him the day before, that the Dey said Tripoli and the United States was at war; that this finished his guarantee; that the Dey did not think it to be right to take prisoners or prizes from the Tripolitans to give to the Americans who were blockading Tripoli. That this was the Dey's answer, that I might state it to my go-

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ght state it to my go-

vernment. The same time that the Dey would admit of American corsairs to the same favours in his ports as he did to the Tripolines. I observed to this definitive answer of the Dey, I had not much more to say at present than what I had repeatedly stated, that I would fully communicate the same to the government of the United States, and was sorry to observe that our treaty was only adhered to in such parts as was favorable to this regency, and in no respects in any manner to the advantage of the United States: he cautioned me to be prudent, that it was well known to me that a little thing would irritate the Dey, and the consequence would be serious; that I well knew the terms the Dey had lately obliged the Spaniards to acquiesce in, and that both the British and French would soon share the same fate. I thanked him for his advice, and observed that it made no difference to the United States in what Spain acquiesced, or yet what the Dey would do against the British or French; that I was convinced the government of the United States would with regret learn from facts, that Algiers was not the friend of the United States, but an evident friend to Tripoli—he observed that he did not believe that we or any christian nation would keep the peace with Algiers, if we found it more our interest to be at war. I told him that we know our interest and the same time would not sacrifice the honor of our nation under any consideration whatever—that the present time admitted of a favorable opportunity of him and the Dey, &c. to do me the just favor I required."

"The Prime Minister and Busnach, the Dey's Jew Broker, and in fact his principal director, went to the Dey at 2 P. M. on the day of the 27th of June, and stated all my arguments to the Dey—the same time I sent my Drogerman to the Dey to request the favour to befriend me on the present occasion, that nine of my countrymen was in chained captivity in his port, on board a Tripoline, with a prize an American Brig, and that the corsair of Tripoli had the American flag reversed at the prow of said corsair, that the same time the Dey was the guarantee of the Treaty of the United States with Tripoli; that if the Dey was not occupied I should be happy to see him on this occasion.

"The Dey answered that I need not come, that he had the whole business in his mind, and that I would shortly hear the result.

"On this the Dey sends a messenger down to the Marine, to the Vickelhadge or general of the Marine, for him to call the Tripoline captain; that the Dey will purchase the nine Americans, brig and cargo; that the Dey will give for these the sum of five thousand dollars, and that he would write to the Basha of Tripoli, that this he did and would remit him the money. After the Dey sent this message to the Marine, the Dey went to his garden; the Minister of the Marine declared this message to the Tripoline captain, who said that he could only part with the American prisoners by force, having the Bashaw of Tripoli's orders, above all things, if he should take any Americans to take care & land them at some of the out ports; that it was by having possession of them that his master the Bashaw would find thereby means to bring the Americans to peace on Tripoline Terms."

"At mid day, on the 28th of June, being informed that several Moorish merchants were offering to purchase the brig Franklin and cargo from the captain of the Tripoline. On this information I went to the Prime Minister, and told him what I heard; he was very angry, said that the business should have been carried yesterday, agreeable to the Dey's orders, but that the business was in the hands of a lion (the Dey) and that the foxes were looking on, alluding to the Moorish merchants. Shortly after this I heard that the agent of Tripoli went to the Dey, and also the Swede Drogerman; that the Dey got very angry, and ordered both the Tripoline corsairs and their prize, the American brig, to depart the port of Algiers directly. As they were getting under way, I went to the Minister of the Marine, and told him that this conduct of Algiers was as a friend to Tripoli, and not to the United States; that it was in his power to have done me justice, and that he neglected it; he said he was to obey the Dey's orders; that we should have kept a better look out, and not let the corsairs of Tripoli get out. I observed to this, that I was trying to remedy the evil, &c. Had I had his sincere assistance, the business would have been finished yesterday; that at present I had only to detail the whole affair to my government; the result he would be informed of; and that as Tripoli corsairs thus entered with American prizes into the ports of this regency, that certainly American frigates would frequent this coast and difficulties would ensue.—The Tripoline corsair and brig Franklin, and Capt. Morris and crew, left Algiers on the 28th of June, at half past two in the afternoon, with a light westerly wind, destined to the eastward; I suppose for Bona or Tunis, where I hope they will meet one our of frigates. It seems now to be reduced to a certaintly, that there is but those two Tripoline corsairs at sea."

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Citizen of New Orleans, to his correspondent in this city, dated November 24, 1802.

"The Intendant had shut the port against American vessels; and that American vessels were then loading in the stream from boats, coming down the river from the American settlements, and that there was not vessels enough to take it in."

From Gadsby's Marine List,

December 28.

Arrived, the brig Catharine, Captain Lawrence, 20 days from Barbadoes.—Spoke the sloop Experiment, John I. Wright, from Philadelphia, bound to Barbadoes, out 28 days. Nov. 30th, arrived at Barbadoes and sailed for the Leeward Islands, the brig Fair American, Thomas Manning, from Baltimore.

Brig Sukey and Betsey, Capt. Cook, 16 days from Salem.

Sloop Hannah, capt. Smith, fr. Boston.

Sloop Eleanor, Capt. Barry, 30 days from Trinidad.

Two ships in the river bound up, names not known.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under the 6th article of the British Treaty to decide upon legal captures, held at London, on Wednesday the 6th day of October, 1802.

Ordered, That Mr. Cabot, assisted by the Secretary of the board, subjoin to such of the reports of Messrs. Cabot & Glennie, as have been examined and approved, an estimate of the interest at the rate of 6 per cent. to be included in the amount of compensation to be awarded according to the following rules, viz.

Upon sums allowed in the said reports, for the nett value of cargo and adventures, interest is to commence from the time when such value would probably have been received, i. e. from the expiration of 3 months, after the probable time of arrival at the port of destination. The same rule is to be applied to sums allowed for the value of the vessel, for freight, for demurrage, for costs and expences incurred, or disbursements of whatever kind, made before the expiration of the said three months.

Upon sums allowed for costs and expences incurred after the expiration of the said three months, and actually paid by the parties, or their Agents (not including such as have been paid by the government of the United States) and generally for all disbursements, of whatsoever kind, actually made by the said parties or their agents, after the expiration of the said three months, interest is to commence from the time of the expenditure, except only when the items of expenditure, consisting of general charge, have different dates, not greatly distant from each other, in which case the latest date only shall be taken.

The sum in every award being payable according to the late convention, in three equal annual instalments, the first whereof will be due on the 15th day of July, 1803, the sums reported are to be divided into thirds, and interest is to be estimated on one of these thirds to the time when the first instalment is payable: on another of these thirds to the time when the second instalment is payable, and so on of the other third; and the results of each estimate being added together, and to the whole principal, the total is again to be divided into thirds as the instalments of the award.

Whatsoever sums have been received from the captors of the British government, are to be credited at the time of payment, by deducting the same from the principal and interest then due, and the further calculation of interest is to be made on the balance only.

Where the vessel and cargo belong to different claimaints; and generally where there are several claimants, not partners in trade, having interests which it may be perfectly practicable and convenient to separate, distinct calculations are to be made for the share of every such claimant.

ORDER OF THE BOARD.
2d October, 1802.

"That in cases where the agent of the United States is memorialist, the awards shall be made payable to him, his executors, administrators, or assigns, in trust for claimants, unless when at the express desire of the claimants, signified by some writing, duly executed and authenticated, the same shall, in the discretion of the board, be directed to be made payable to the claimants themselves, or to a private agent or agents named and appointed for that purpose by them. In which cases care shall be taken that the government of the U. States shall be reimbursed for its advances for costs and expences therein, and indemnified for its responsibility for any such costs and expences to the satisfaction of the public agent."

N. B. The agent of the United States is memorialist in all, or nearly all the cases.

Of a NEW WAR.

We are convinced, that notwithstanding the bold and unmeasured spirit of encroachments which the First Consul shows he is not well prepared for war. He expects to conquer by intimidation, and relies on the pusillanimity of his opponents. He has found this succeed, but war would be a dangerous experiment. He could not expect to revive the enthusiasm which was so formidable an instrument. He could not pretend that France was fighting for independence. Would not all Frenchmen see that to Bonapate's schemes they had sacrificed their liberty, and would they shed their blood in support of the Proclamations of St. Cloud, when one man "personally" takes upon him to dictate to the Republican Swiss and to the imperial House of Austria? Could he have recourse to revolutionary means of finance?—he who promised to be the Grand Pacificator, and who has given to Europe not peace, but a sword! Besides, will he run the risk of putting arms into the hands of so many discontented officers? The peace has opened the eyes of this class; they compare their slender pittance, their ill-discharged half pay, with the luxury of St. Cloud & the splendour of a court-day review!—Might not some of them, after the experience of neglect and poverty, hesitate again about quitting their arms? Might not some of them, perhaps, throw themselves upon their fortune? The present government has been made purely military; and all history shews how fluctuating is the favor of an army.

Bonaparte, therefore, has no great inducement to go to war; and perhaps a spirited and manly remonstrance might lead him to assume, at least for a moment, a tone of moderation. Indeed such is the profound dissimulation of the man, and his power of bending even his own impetuous temper to circumstances, that we are afraid he may temporise with the Emperor, in order the more certainly to carry into effect his designs against Switzerland. There are means of dissolving confederacies with which he is well acquainted, and we fear, that notwithstanding past experience and present events, which so strongly demonstrate a common danger, it would be difficult to elevate men to the true dignity of the occasion, and to make them forget their personal interests and their vulgar politics.

Wanted to Purchase,
Three or four young NEGRO MEN, for which a generous price in cash will be given. They are not intended for the *Bacon Man*, or to be kept slaves for life. Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 28. eotf

Will be landed,
To-morrow at 10 o'Clock, on Merchant's Wharf,
19 hhds. first quality SUGAR,
and for Sale, by
WM. HODGSON.
Dec. 28. d

MISSING,
A Blue Silk covered UMBRELLA, nearly new, with a hickory Staff; on the lower end of which (when in its proper position) is an ivory or bone Ferrule, and on the other end, which rises about four inches above the silk is a short brass one, likewise a brass ring to enclose the whole when furled. If any person in whose place this may have been left, or any having borrowed it, will please to give information where it can be found, he will particularly oblige the owner.
EPHRAIM GILMAN.
Who now thinks it a proper time to mention that he makes, and constantly keeps on hand, as usual in Royal-street,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Elegant TRUNKS.
Dec. 28. eo3t

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Have just received & for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
Wool & Cotton CARDS,
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.
They are giving Cash for
Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.
Dec. 22. d

JOHN G. LADD
Has lately received, and for Sale,
Muscovado Sugar, of the first quality, in hhds. and barrels.
Coffee, in bags,
West India Rum, Molasses,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Claret Wines,
Boston Beef, Mackerel, Shad and Herrings, of good quality
Dried and pickled Cod Fish, Sounds and Tongues,
Spermaceti Oil,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
A fresh and large supply of SHOES of all sorts—Also, Boots and Bootees,
250 lb. fresh Nutmegs,
75 boxes Muscadel Raisins,
25 bales India Cottons,
A few tons best Swedish Iron,
2 casks 4d. neat cut Nails,
A quantity of Nova-Scotia Grindstones,
30 kegs James River best manufactured Tobacco,
A few bales of Russia Sheeting and Ravens Duck.
10 boxes Hyson Skin Tea,
2 Tons Roll Brimstone,
Chocolate, Candles and Soap, in boxes,
American Playing Cards, assorted, in do.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Loaf Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
20 bags East-India Sugar, very cheap,
900 lb. refined Salt Petre,
A small quantity of Pearl Ash,
A few barrels of Apples,
A small assortment of Irish Linen and some Woolens, which will be sold low.
ALSO,
Dearborn's truly just Patent Balance, to weigh from ounces to tons; in addition to those now on hand, a complete assortment of Beams of all sizes is daily expected by the first vessels from Boston.
Dec. 28. d

COTTOM & STEWART
Have just received a large and general assortment of
BOOKS
In the different branches of Literature.
Also,
ALMANACS
For 1803,
With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,
Which they offer wholesale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

For SALE, or RENT,
THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is no stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to
WILLIAM OXLEY.
December 7. eo

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
(From Philadelphia)

In Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by GROVE WRIGHT:

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of busines.. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,
A large and elegant assortment of
Prints, Looking-Glasses, & GIRANDOLES.
of every description, which will be sold at the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from a distance will be punctualy attended.

Nov. 15. eo

FOR SALE,
SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both sexes; house servants & mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.

Dec. 6. eotf

The Subscriber has received,
12,000lb. Green Coffee, entitled to drawback, and
18 bales of Cotton, which he will sell low.

He has also for Sale,
Molasses of the first quality, and
A few hhds. of Suger.

ROBERT YOUNG.

October 13. eo

Bank of Alexandria.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at Court House, in this town, on the thrid Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

By order of the President & Directors.
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Dec. 15. eo9t

A few quarter casks of
LONDON MARKET
TENERIFFE WINE,
Just received, and for Sale by
PHINEAS JANNEY.

12th mo. 20, 1802, eo3t.

ADAM LYNN
Has just received,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns,
CONSISTING OF
Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold and silver Epauletts; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.

He has also for Sale,
Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.

Nov. 24. dt3eotf.

A STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the Subscriber's place, near Alexandria, a small Heifer astray, about two years old last Spring, with no perceivable brand or mark, other than flesh marks. The above stray has 4 white feet, and a white face with black stars round her eyes. She is white underneath the belly, with a long bushy white tail; dark brown on the back, appraised to 10 dollars. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ROBERT VINSON.

Dec. 24. 2aw3t‡

POSTPONEMENT.

THE House and Lot on King near Columbus street, advertised by the Subscribers for sale this day, is postponed till Friday next, the 31st instant.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Dec. 24. dds

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to the Subscribers, will be sold, on the 31st day of this present month, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. on the Premises,

The FRAME HOUSE situated on King street, near the corner of Columbus street, at present occupied by John and Samuel Leard, subject to a ground rent of £. 20 per annum. Terms of payment Cash.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Dec. 24. d6t

FOUND

IN a ditch adjoining Spring Park, by a black Boy, Three MUSKETS and two SWORDS; they appear to be new. The owner or owners may have them by paying the expence of this Advertisement and a small gratuity to the finder, on application to the Printer.

Dec. 24. eo3t

Valuable Property for Sale
At the little Falls of Potomac

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessar, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granar, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,
At the late Dwelling House of William Richards, deceased, at West-End, on Friday the 24th instant, on six months credit, the Purchaser giving Bond and approved Security,
ALL THE STOCK OF
Horses, Cattle & Household GOODS, of the said deceased.

CALEB RICHARDS, *administrator,*
ELIZABETH ZIMMERMAN.
Administratrix.

Dec. 11. 1aw3t‡

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER does, in explicit terms, forbid all persons from hunting or fowling on his land. Besides depriving him of the advantages which are to be derived from this source, his fences (which are erected at considerable expence) are thrown down, his pastures made a common, and continual depredations made on his sheep and hogs.

It would be painful to prosecute any person for a trespass of this kind; but after this public notice, he is determined to proceed with the utmost rigor against any one who, in violation thereof, shall invade his property.

LAWRENCE LEWIS.

Woodlawn, Dec. 3. 1aw4w

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following
TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily de improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of he above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and tives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory.
Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.
Two improved lots near the Capitol quare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.
A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.
One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.
Two well situated lots, on one of the small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county.*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferson, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Westmorland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*

August 30. 2aw

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against FIRE on BUILDINGS in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual General Meeting, to be held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the third of January next.

Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be represented by the members of the state legislature, representing their respective counties or districts.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 17th, 1802.

WITH great satisfaction I can inform the public at large and the members of this necessary, useful and philanthropic society in particular, that it is in a flourishing situation; it increases rapidly. Since the first of January last it has augmented for upwards of fourteen hundred thousand dollars; so that there are actually declared for, five millions four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars in real property; for by insuring houses they become *real* property, which otherwise they are not.

The losses paid during this year amount to 1002 dollars, 25 cents; then when the loss is divided among the aforesaid sum, each hundred dollars has only to contribute one and three quarter cents; and if the enormous loss of one hundred thousand dollars was to happen, which never has been the case yet, it will only be eleven shillings for each hundred dollars. Who would not contribute that to aid so many unfortunate fellow-citizens to rebuild their houses? And the more so, when by that contribution, they insure at the same time their own property.

As the insurance increases so fast we come daily nigher to that desirable end to a General insurance; when as we have I believe upwards of four hundred thousand houses in this state, the contribution if general would hardly be more than ten cents for each house per annum; when, for each house ten cents are contributed, it would in the state raise a sum from forty to fifty thousand dollars, which will pay on an average for about one hundred houses. It is well known that never so many burn every year; I believe they do not average thirty houses per annum.

As the state legislature meets on the 6th of next month, those who wish to pay their premiums may have a good opportunity to send their money to the Cashier General, to whom the money must be paid and no body else.

W. F. AST.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY against FIRE on GOODS and FURNITURE in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual General Meeting to be held at their General Office in the City of Richmond on Wednesday the 12th of January next.

W. F. AST.
Principal Agent, M. I. C.

Richmond, Nov. 17, 1802. (Dec. 1. 1aw4t

SAMUEL BISHOP
Has received a large supply of
Hot Pressed
AND OTHER
PLAYING CARDS,
of various qualities: which he offers by the quantity or retail, at very moderate prices.

Oct. 11. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.